





On motion by Mr. <sup>Traine</sup> ~~Traine~~,  
Resolved, That the select commit-  
tee raised on so much of his Excellency  
the Governor's message as relates to  
the militia, be instructed to inquire in-  
to the expediency of so amending or re-  
pealing the law, passed in the year 1827,  
restricting company musters to two in the  
year, so as to compel the commanding of-  
ficer of each company to muster his com-  
pany at least once in 3 months, and officer  
if necessary, and that they report by bill  
or otherwise.



Mr. Stephens, of the 5th Judicial circuit, presented a bill to amend an act passed in the year 1830, relating to the circulation of notes issued by the Banks of other States.

The bill to amend an act passed in the year 1830, relating to the circulation of notes issued by the Banks of other States, was read the first time.

The committee on the bill to amend an act passed in the year 1830, relating to the circulation of notes issued by the Banks of other States, reported that the bill was amended and passed.

The restriction on our own Banks would be utterly unavailing if such notes were allowed to come in from other States; because these, instead of specie, would fill up the vacuum in our circulation, which will occur on the withdrawal of the small notes issued by our Banks.

The bill proposes to repeal the act prohibiting the circulation of small notes from other States, while it leaves the restriction on the issues of our Banks in full force. Such a policy would be obviously unwise that any comment seems to be useless.

The report, on motion of Mr. Webb, had been laid on the table. To-day it was called up and

Mr. Webb, moved to amend the bill so as simply to suspend the operation of the act until the 6th July, 1833.

Upon this amendment considerable debate occurred, in which Messrs. Courts, Henry, Webb, Pearson, Wyche and Mcbane took part.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien the bill was indefinitely postponed.

#### SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 5.

On motion of Mr. Parham, Resolved, That a select committee be raised from the five western counties composing the 6th judicial circuit, to inquire whether any alteration can be made in some of the courts of said counties to suit the convenience of all, and to lengthen the terms of Haywood courts; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Messrs. Allen, Guinn, Parham, McEntire and Brittain were appointed to form said committee.

On motion of Mr. McFarland, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution relative to reprinting a suitable number of the Reports and Acts of Assembly for the use of the Legislature, which were consumed by fire in the State Library.

Bills presented, read the first time and passed.—By Mr. Dobson, a bill vesting the right of electing Clerks of the Superior and County Courts in the several counties within the State in the free white men thereof—ordered to be printed.

The bill making an appropriation and appointing commissioners for the rebuilding of the Capitol in the city of Raleigh was taken up, when Mr. Kerr moved that the further consideration of it be postponed until Wednesday next. Mr. Caldwell moved to amend the motion by postponing it until the third Monday in Nov. next. Mr. Wilson moved that the bill be laid on the table, which motion having precedence the question was first put and decided in the affirmative. Mr. Wilson subsequently gave notice that he would call for the consideration of the bill on Wednesday next.

A message was received from the House of Commons stating that they have passed the following engrossed bills, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate: a bill allowing compensation to jurors in the county of Buncombe; a bill for the better regulation of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Macon; a bill to amend the 10th sec. of the act of Assembly, chap. 907, passed in 1819, entitled "An act prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians."

The engrossed bill for the better regulation of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Macon, was read the 2nd and 3rd times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill allowing compensation to jurors in the county of Buncombe was read the 2nd time, amended, and then

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#### SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

On motion of Mr. Marshall of Anson, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the propriety of amending the law of maining in this State, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Haywood presented the memorial of R. M. Saunders, in relation to changing the time of holding the Superior Courts of the third Judicial Circuit; which was read, and on motion of Mr. Haywood ordered that it be sent to the Senate, with a proposition that it be referred to a joint select committee, composed of the representatives of the several counties of said district.

#### SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Bills presented, read the first time and passed.—By Mr. Spaight, a bill to repeal the 5th section of an act passed in the year 1828, entitled "An act to amend the law with respect to the collections of debts from the estates of deceased persons, and the law, in relation to the levying of executions issued by the justices of the peace"—referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Guinn, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill directing the Governor to convey certain lands to the county of Macon, and to establish Franklin Academy, reported the same with an amendment, which was read and agreed to—ordered that the said bill be laid upon the table.

Mr. Sneed from the committee of Finance, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of changing the mode of receiving payment on the bonds for the purchase of the Cherokee lands, made an unfavorable report thereon, stating that it is inexpedient at this time to make the change proposed by the resolution; and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, in which report the Senate concurred.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 8.

A message from the Senate, proposing to ballot on Monday next for Governor, and informing that Monfort Stokes is in nomination. The proposition was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Edmonston, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law in all actions on bills, bonds or notes, whether instituted before a single justice of the peace or in court, to which the general issue no debt shall be pleaded as to compel the defendant to verify the same by oath or affidavit.

Mr. Bragg, from the Judiciary committee, to which was referred the bill to regulate costs in certain cases, reported unfavorably thereon, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. Henry, from the same committee, made a report recommending the rejection of the bill declaring in what manner notes or bonds given for trade or specific articles shall be collected. Concurred in.

Messrs. Gaston, Wyche and Haywood were appointed on the part of this House to constitute the committee on the Library, and Messrs. Hogan and Little on Enrolled Bills.

It being suggested to the house by Mr. Morris that the spirit of the act of Assembly

which authorized the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Macon, to hold a court in the month of January, 1834, was read the first time.

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DECEMBER 10, 1831.

We this day lay before our readers the annual Message of our venerable Chief Magistrate. It is written in a plain easy manner and gives an exposition of our national affairs at which every American Citizen must feel the profoundest exultation. In our view it is the best of his communications of the kind to Congress and must add another laurel to his civic crown. Our relations with foreign powers, it will be seen, are on a happy footing, than they have been for many years past, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the present administration, for its splendid diplomacy. We regret that our limits will not permit us to speak of this interesting document, more in detail. We may recur to it again.

Legislature.—Since our last the appropriation bill has been taken up and lost in the Senate by one vote. The passage of the bill was advocated by Judge Sewell and opposed by Judge Toomer. It is thought that a bill making an appropriation for the rebuilding of the State House will be introduced into the House of Commons and carried. A protracted debate arose in the House of Commons on a bill to hire out free negroes for costs and charges where they should be convicted of any crime, and be unable or unwilling to pay them. Its passage was advocated by Weaver, O'Brien, Outlaw and Henry and opposed by Haywood, Gaston, Daniel and Mcbane. It is said to have been the ablest debate which has arisen in that body this session. Our present Governor has been elected. The vote was for Stokes 98 for Spaight 83 and several scattering.

Mr. Gaston has introduced a bill into the House of Commons for the purpose of incorporating a central rail-road company. It is thought that it will pass.

The President's Message has included much original and miscellaneous matter from our present paper.—Our readers will be amply compensated, however, for the loss, by getting that interesting document entire.

The legislatures of Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Alabama are all now in session. Laws ought to be day cheap.

The Hon. Andrew Stephenson has been re-elected Speaker, of the House of Representatives.

Root, Herb and Steam Doctor, has been received. He shall have a hearing in our next.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Craige. During the week of our county court a piece appeared in the Journal signed "Spectator" which rumor attributes to the pen of a noted personage, who is not a citizen of N. Carolina, nor indeed of any other State in this Union. He occasionally, however, comes among us, and has the vanity to think that he has some influence over the public mind. His piece at the time it made its appearance, was not considered of sufficient importance to merit a reply; but since it has been republished in a Fayetteville paper, no doubt by special request, it may not be amiss to notice it, more at length than you did in your last, not for the purpose of refuting its argument—for argument it has none,—but to expose its folly and absurdity.

The "Spectator" says, that when the idea of a central Rail-road, was first suggested by "Carlton" it was "sneered at by all the knowing ones." That it may have been sneered at by such men as the author of "Spectator" is very probable; but it never was, nor never will be sneered at by any enlightened man who has the interest and welfare of the State at heart. All admitted that the central railroad was the only plan of internal improvement that would benefit the whole State, and make us prosperous at home and respected abroad. It is true that many thought the work too magnificent, for our means and therefore were opposed to going into it when first proposed. The venerable author of the plan, Doct. Joseph Caldwell of the University, contended that the scheme was practicable. The fact is, he had just returned from a trip to Europe where he had seen rail roads in successful operation, and he was ahead of us on the subject. That he was right, and others wrong is now clear.—The experience of the past four or five years, in this country has put the question to rest. With all the lights of experience before us ignorance may be opposed to a central railway but enlightened patriotism never will.

But says "the Spectator"—"it is generally

DECEMBER 10, 1831.

In no other point of view has it been considered the interest of the West to have the seat of government removed to Fayetteville. There is another remark in the piece signed "Spectator" at the same time that it requires notice, merits contempt. A similar policy dictated the meeting at Mr. Slater's. This farce could not be well understood, but for the whisper, passing about. To be plain, an attempt has been made to give the impression that Charles Fisher, our member, got up his meeting to aid his election for speaker. Now, nothing can be more ridiculous than this supposition. How could this meeting possibly benefit Mr. Fisher? I can easily see how it might be made to work against him in the election, but not help him. Indeed, Mr. Fisher said on several occasions, that he expected the meeting at Slater's would defeat his election, and he gave his reasons.—He said that it would alarm the Fayetteville and Cape Fear interests, and that his enemies about Salisbury, would seize hold of it to produce that effect, but notwithstanding this he said he would do what he thought would be for the good of the State. Was he not right? Does he not deserve credit for his magnanimous independence?—Did not the Fayetteville interest turn against him as he said it would? but they failed in defeating him as they will in getting the State House.

This is not the only insidious attack which has been made upon the meeting in this piece, and upon our Townsman, Mr. Fisher. In one of the last Fayetteville papers, the Editor is still more pointed and personal, put up to it no doubt by "Spectator" or by some of those who act with him.

It is time that the public should be acquainted with the real persecution that has been and still is carried on against our Townsman, Mr. Fisher, particularly by certain men in the Western part of this State, and the men engaged in it should be pointed out, and their motives laid bare. You know them Mr. Craige, for you have had a specimen of their bitterness. The citizens of Salisbury and many of the citizens of Rowan, begin to understand the game of foul play that is going on, and the authors, aiders and abettors will, in the end, receive their reward.

It is not my purpose to eulogize Mr. Fisher for he does not stand in need of it, but allow me to ask where is the man in North-Carolina, who, in the councils of the Legislature, for the last eight or ten years, has more uniformly and more zealously supported all public measures looking to the honor and prosperity of the State than Charles Fisher? Where is the man in all the Western part of the State, who has been a true friend to the interest of the West, or more zealously supported that interest than he has done?

If we come down to our own County, I ask where is the man who has done more for the County, both before and since the division, than C. Fisher? If there be such a man, will you find him among the present representatives of Rowan, or among any of his political enemies elsewhere?

Again, I ask the people of Salisbury,—who has been more forward and more active, on all occasions, in devising and promoting plans for the good of the Town? Let the people of Salisbury answer this,—say, they have answered it by their votes at the polls, on many occasions.

It is time, then Mr. Craige, that the people should know the schemes made use of to prosecute Mr. Fisher, and also, the men engaged in it and their motives. They have been defeated up to the present time, and they will always be defeated, but still they ought to be dragged to light, and unless their persecution soon ceases they shall be dragged to light from the prime mover down to the little agents that do the dirty work in the dark.

#### A OTTIER.

New Firm  
IN LEXINGTON.  
DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership, under the Firm of Henry & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North West of the Court-House, of Mr. Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid assortment of

GOODS  
of Henry Humphrey's & Co. consisting of the most every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase

CHEAP GOODS  
will please to give us a call as no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction. P. 9. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

Dec. 17, 1831. JOHN H. HENRY, ANDREW HUNT.

#### Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at the Office, at \$3 50 per ream, a few reams of \$3, and a few reams of wrapping, at the old price.



